Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 22, 1858.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, we are called on today, by order of the House, to consider a question of the
greatest importance to the Union; and I do not know
that I ever felt less equal to any task than the one before
me on this present occasion. Yet, I am assisted in my
task by the character of the subject I am here to advocate. It speaks to the hearts and patriotism of the people
in a manner that can gain nothing by eloquence or logic.
Nevertheless, sir, so far as I have been able to see, the
question does not seem to be understood correctly. The
objections which have been raised to it, both in this
House and out of it, when examined, will be found to
have nothing in them.

All great causes, in my opinion, are best advocated by
simple and clear statements; and it will be my endeavor
to state briefly the ground upon which I support this bill.
It is true that history might be appealed to, and the experience of the past called to adorn it. Yet, it is not my
intention on the present occasion to go into those things.
My wish is to consider this as an American question, as a
question of the present hour, and as a question applicable alone to this nation. As a question of policy it has
not had a parallel in the past, and it appeals to our common intelligence quite as forcibly as to the proofs of history.

I state it, Mr. Chairman, as a self-evident proposition

mon intelligence quite as forcibly as to the proofs of history.

I state it, Mr. Chairman, as a self-evident proposition in the present condition of the world, that every nation must rely for its safety upon some system of military defence. The idea of a nation maintaining its independence without a military policy is an absurdity too gross to be refuted. The question I present to-day to the American people is this: What kind of a military system shall we adopt? Who shall be the guardians of American liberty? Who shall be our defenders against the foreign foe and domestic usurper? Shall we adopt the policy of other nations, and tread the pathway of those whose history has already been written in ruin and blood? Ought we not, on the contrary, endeavor to establish a system different from that of those nations, and which, in all future time, will accord with our American institutions? I take it as a proposition of common sense that if we pursue the course of European nations, we will quickly tread the pathway of their destiny and follow in the common ruin to which they have gone.

has already both written in truit, and bood. Ought a verificate that the first seath and of these actions, and which, in all fitting them will show of the passware of their facility and follow in the common run produce and the common run and the seath and the indicates and indicates and the indicates and in

crushing us by armed usurpation may exist nowhere upon the face of the globe.

I propose to allude to a few national examples, in proof of what I have said; and I look to republics for arguments, rather than to monarchies. I want to take your minds back to the old Roman republic. In the days of her glory, power, and prowess, every man was a soldier. The people controlled the destiny of the nation even un-der her kings, whose first acts of tyranny banished them der her kings, whose first acts of tyranny banished them and their posterity forever, and made the government in form what it had really been in fact. In this condition she achieved her greatest foreign conquests, and maintained peace and civil liberty at home, to a far greater extent than in after years, when the people of Italy had forgot the use of arms. It is written that these once masters of the world now employed themselves in the most profligate luxury, rivalling each other in extravagant entertainments, while the defence of the nation was committed to some ambitious general, who trained his mercenary band to love his order better than the State. Such a t ing as Roman liberty was not known after the Such a t ing as Roman liberty was not known after the establishment of these mercenary bands, who were as ready to march against Rome herself as against a foreign

Look, again, to Athens and Lacedemon. At the time of their greatness every man was a soldier; and the his-torian says that even the lowest of them was a com-

of their greatness every man was a soldier; and the historian says that even the lowest of them was a commander.

Mr. SAVAGE. I will answer the gentleman that question in proper time. It was when every man was a soldier, capable of doing military duty, and having the will to do military duty, that they achieved their glory, and enjoyed the benefits of science, liberty, poetry, greatness, and power, and won a fame which is perhaps now the brightest that graces the annals of time.

The gentleman asks were they pensioned. I do not contend that they were, yet there were certain public inducements held out to those men which were necessary to sustain their courage and make them patriotic. And I remember an instance in the history of that ancient people eminently illustrative of what is necessary to sustain military virtue. Mankind, without some security, some hope, or some expectation, are not going to perform those great military deeds. It is the love of glory, or the hope of reward, that makes men brave, and incites to generous deeds. Napoleon nearly conquered Europe, and it was one portion of his system to satisfy his soldiers at all times, that if they lost a leg or an arm, or were crippled on the battle-field, the Emperor had a generous hospital where he could have refuge in his misfortunes, and during his old age quiet and comfort down to the last hours of his life. The gentleman asks where the Athenians and Lacedemonians pensioned. He has not studied this question, or he could not have asked that question. I cite one eminent example, where the Lacedemonians were unsuccessful in every battle. They had fought battle after battle; and, notwithstanding their former fame and all the laurels they had won, they were unsuccessful They sent to the Athenians to send them their best general; but they sent a man more distinguished for poetry than for military renown, yet he had the good fortune to hit upon an expedient which restored the Lacedemon aucress. The Lacedemonians feared to be dishonored upon the field of battl

What are no have not he because	ou Street, with	In service
Annual Company of the	Total.	three months.
New Hampshire	5,955	897
Massachusetts	46,539	3,110
Chote Island	910	637
Connecticut	10,103	387
Vermont		131
New York	77,976	38,633
Peppersee	27,873	24,858
Virginia	91,881	39.017
North Carolina		4,573
outh Carolina		5,698
Georgia		9,556
Kentucky		9.564
	0, 400	17,000
Mississippl	7.77.10.41.22.11	A P. S.
Michigan	6,355	3,055
Ohlo	24,703	9,338
Missouri	*****	**********
Louisiana	2,786	2,928
Illinois	2,367	861
fodiana	3,350	583
District of Columbia	4,547	2,454
Ranger	********	2,995

Ranger ... 2,098

Now, it is important, in order to escertain how many are living, to establish some sensible rule to enable us to come to some conclusion, as far as human reason will enable us. To arrive at such a rule, I have availed myself not only of my own calculations, but of those of two distinguished citizens whose opinions are entitled to as much consideration as those of any men living. I reter to Professor Tucker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. De Bow, late Superintendent of the Census, and editor of the Southern Review. I have statements from each of these gentlemen, which I will read to the House:

Purasurpus. April 2, 1858.

PRILADELTHIA, April 9, 1858.

Dear Sci. To answer your inquiries, received yesterday, with scientific accuracy, would require time and labor; I have, therefore, contented myself with an approximation which will fully answer your purpose, and the rather as the probabilities of life with the class of man in question are probably less than the average of the population generally, and for estimating the difference, we have no reliable.

One-third	80,000 men between 16 25 us, or one-al	and 25 year			58,333 80, 00 26,667
Of the abo	ve 53,333, th	ere are pro	bably living in	STATE OF BRIDE	12,500
	26,867,		*	. O	925

Duan size. On revising my estimate, after I sent off my letter to you esterday, I discovered a great error as to the oldest portion of the nistments of 1812. The number of these survivors, instead of being ine hundred and twenty-five, should be three hundred and twenty-five.

THE WASHING

THE WASHING

AND AVAGE. The gordinan again anys has two to a peasine. Well, I suppose, at law been seeding on the peasing of the

mother will tell her son when she is about to be called hence: "My son, obey me in this: whatever betides, do not join the army. All round me are those who stood up in 1812 and battled for the country's cause. They are stricken with poverty and bedily weakness; they have appealed to their country for help, and their country has denied them help. They went to the wars; some perished on the battle-field; many by sickness; others returned wounded, crippled, discased, and unable to secure a livelihood, as they had been before; while those who remained at home have gone on prospering and growing rich." This will sink deep into the young heart. They will see that a country does not deserve their ardent affection that cares nought for those who have suffered in her cause. Soon, when the sound of war comes, we will have no more the scenes of volunteers struggling to be enlisted, but we will have, in their stead, the train-bands of Europe; then the commander-in-chief, with despotic will, will rule his hosts; and it may be, at the end of a long struggle, that he will enthrone himself in power over an enfeebled nation, to reign as the inheritor of all the glorites of the American name.

Will you refuse this pittance to your soldiers? Will you deny it to them when such extravagant expenditures are required for the present army. The bills of mortality show that one-fourth of these seventeen thousand men will die year after year. So, then, while the expenses under this bill will decrease, the opposite system of regular establishments increases in expense and power to perpetuate itself most rapidly. It is well suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Gantras.L.] for which I thank him most kindly, that the probable expense proposed by this measure will not exceed the printing bills of Congress for a single session; and I say there is not a matter of expenditure usual in the government but what the economy of this bill may be compared with most triumphantly.

[Here the hammer fell.]

IN ADDITION to our large stock of "high-lustred" black sules at 75, 87%, and 81 per yard, up to the heaviest an most glossy inficts, we ofter probably much the largest and riche stock of really choice and scarce things in "mourning like."

Our stock in all mourning dress fabrics is now thoroughly as sorted.

Our stock in all mourning dress mores as now more again, sected.

40 pieces black English Crapes in all widths and qualities of the best make imported.

All of the above (with our immense stock of European and American dry goods of all other kinds) offered at prices most favorable to the consumer.

We open new supplies daily.

We open new supplies daily.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bits presented monthly for payment in cash.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Contral Stores," west building,

"Contral Stores," west building,

May 19—10tdif

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course Interesting to LaDies.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural sutractions—a fine head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is. What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restors its year and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A fow applications will stop the hair alling of breaking, remove dandruff, keep the scalp clean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been haid twenty years, the continued use of it two months will insure you a luxuriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not assisted after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Bold in Richrond by Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. Gillardn, druggist, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARE, 45, street and Penn. avenue.

May 21—2m

April 10.—Since writing the above I have obtained the opinion of Professive Teckler, the Sandge based Assertion stimulation, which no Tages supposed by Prefessor Tucker were suggested by myself.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia. Do I understand the benefits of this act also to apply to widows?

Mr. SAVAGE. Yes, ir. I will leave the gentleman to make his own calculations as to the longevity of women, which, no doubt, he is able to do. I have not taken the opinions of these gentlemen upon that subject.

Mr. CLARK, of New York. Will my friend allow me to ask him if he has any computation showing what number of these soldiers have been engaged in active service?

Mr. SAVAGE. I have not. That is another item upon which gentlemen can make their own calculations, and I presume will, in the course of the srgument upon this bill.

Mr. CLARK, of New York. Will the gentleman inform me further why he has not included all classes of soldiers? Why does he designate those who have been in the service three months and those who have been engaged in active battles? I sand these who have been engaged in active battles? I sand the second class embraced in the first!

Mr. SAVAGE. In the first class I have embraced all who have been in the service three months and those who have been ongaged in active battles? I sand the second class embraced in the first!

Mr. SAVAGE. In the first class I have embraced all who have been in the service for more than a clay.

Mr. SAVAGE. In the first class I have embraced all who have been in the service for more than a clay.

Mr. COBB. Will the gentleman allow me for a moment? I think there is a misprint in this bill. I see that it provides only for the war of 1812. I suppose the gentleman intended also to have included those engaged in the Florida war.

Mr. COBB. If the gentleman from Alabama knew very well I did not.

Mr. COBB. If the gentleman has not made such a secretary of the wide wide, medium or close, and triumed, per ream a secretary countries with the service wide, or one but or other of bile, ri

22. 200 shoets tracing paper. French, large size, per sheet
23. 300 yards tracing cambric, per yard
24. 5,100 binders' boards 6½ by 10½ inches, per C.

Class No. 2 — Envelopes.

1. of ,in the State of ,hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy yards, all the
articles named in the classes hereunto annoxed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 13th of May, 1858.

2. 6,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter.

3. 36,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter.

4. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter.

5. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, card, per M

6. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, card, per M

6. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, note, per M

6. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, the per M

6. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter, for signature and certificate.

(Date.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and oach of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule which the bider encloses must be pasted to his offer, and oach of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and oach of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule which the bider encloses must be pasted to his offer, and oach of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule which the bider encloses must be pasted to his offer, and the contract ent to the mary agent at — or to the schedule which the bider encloses must be pasted to his offer, and the contract ent to the mary agent at

CLSS No. 3.— Yens.

1. 100 dozen cards 'Perry's pens, and of other manufacturers, asorted, per dozen cards.

2. 1,000 gross 'Perry's, Gillott's, or other good metallic pens, per gross.

3. 6,000 quills, No. 80, per M.

4. 12 dozen gold pens, silver cases, and pencils, best quality, per dozen.

5. 10 dozen gold pens, without cases, best quality, per dozen.

dozen 100 gross Pratt's or Arnold's anti-corresive pens, per CLASS No. 4.—Pencile.

25 dozen Rodgers' or other knives, four blades, buck or pearl handle, per dozen 15 dozen Rodgers' troy-handle crasers, per dozen 10 dozen Rodgers' spring erasers, ivery hadles, per

10 dozon Rodgera' apring orasers, ivery hadies, per dozen
6 dozon ivery wafer stamps, per dozen
4 dozen office states, extra, per dozen
4 dozen office sciaeors, per dozen
10 dozen silk taste, in hanks, per dozen
900 dozen red tape, assorted, per dozen
8 dozen paper weights, assorted, per dozen
8 dozen paper weights, assorted, per dozen
8 pounds unprepared India rubber, per pound
10 quarta best black sand, per quart
20 pounds pounce, per pound
1 dozen best Chiucso India ink, per dozen
2 dozan camels' hair pencile, assorted, per dozen
2 dozan sable pencils, per dozen
4 dozen Osborne's or Newman's best water colors, per dozen

200 pounds linen twine, per pound
12 dezen mahogany rulers, round or flat, 30 inches
long, per dozen
6 dozen lignumvite rulers, round or flat, 30 inches
long, per dozen
20 pounds best quality sponge, per pound
40 pounds best quality sponge, per pound
40 pounds gem arabic, per pound
10 dozen mucilage, large size glass jars, with brush and
metal is tops, per dozen
10 dozen mucilage in carrien or glass jars, without
brish or tops, per dozen
120 dozen pen-holders, assorted, per dozen
6 dozen sand boxes, per dozen
12 dozen sand boxes, per dozen
12 dozen strong 9-inch ivory folders, per dozen.

Washington,
cortify that
ha proper facilities, and able to fulfil a contract for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 185, should bid be accepted.
May 23-wi30thJune [Intel&Star.]

United States Patent Office,

Washington, May 17, 1858.

On the petition of Erastus E. Cole, of Somersgranted to him on the 14th of September, 1844, for an improvement in "machines for outling off piles under water," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of September, 1858... Washington, May 17, 1858.

ance with the roles of the office, which will be infrastruct on apparential.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 2d of August; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be flect in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, D. C., and Post, Beston, Massachusetts, once a week for three weeks—the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 16th of August, the day of hearing.

Commissioner of Fatents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent office, with a paper containing this notice. May 18—law3w

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

ON THE PETITION of J. V. A. Wemple and G. Westinghouse, the former of Chicago, Illinois, and the latter of Schenectady, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 13th of July, 1844, for an improvement in "machines for threshing and cleaning grain," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 13th day of July, 1864.

It is ordered that the said petition be beard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 12th of July next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 2d of July; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be fited in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if anys within five days the recenter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, D. C., and Matienal Union, Chicago, illicots, once a week for three successive weeks—the first of raid publications to be at least sixty days before the 12th of July next, the day of hearing.

JOS. HOLT.

Commissioner of Patents.

JAMES J. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Patent, Claim, and General Agency, Office Southeast Corner of
Eventh and Fatreets.

Dec 4—tf

May 14—law2w

Commissioner of Patents.

Dec 4—tf

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

EALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1859, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clocet, p. m., of the 16th June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Navel Supplies, Bureau of Construction, etc.," that they may be desimptaked from other bushness letters. The materials and articles embraced in the classes usuals are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the contransiants of the reaperties yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of desires in each, such persons will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schoolules of the other yards, or examination only, from which it was been been as the other yards, or examination only, from which it was been been as the other yards, or examination only, from which it was been been been as the other yards, for examination only, from which it was been been as the second of the other yards.

and deducted in the settlement of his account for the quarter hich such refusel or neglect may occur. Some such refusel or neglect may occur, which such refusel or manufacture. Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1845, must be some part of the first part in manufacture. Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1845, must be offer, as will be furnished at the Secretary's office to all persons to bid.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

CLASS 1.—Paper.

30 reams follo post, heavy, satin or piain finished, reams follo post, light, piain, unruled, for official seal, per ream to consular cap, white or blue, ruled wide, medium or close, and trimmed, per ream to reams consular cap, white or blue, ruled wide, medium or close, and trimmed, per ream to ream consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per ream to ream consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per ream to ream consular cap, white or blue, ruled various with the per ream to reams quarto post, white or blue, ruled various with the per ream to make the point of the respective with the per to the contract, and expert the point of the part of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentode the bills until the contract, of the quality and at the time and paper and the point of the respective with the per centum of the respective with the per centum will be visited started and eighty per centum of the respective will be formed to the articles and of the bills until the contract of the quality and at the time and ruled, per ream to the per centum of the per centum of the respective will be part by the nearly segment at the points of delivery wards, will be part by the nearly segment at the points of delivery and the time and paper and paper, leading the part of the part of the f

The undersigned, of in the State of hard of hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, excute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said—shall fall to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said—and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.

Class No. 4.—Pencils.

14 dozen ivory ever-pointed pencils, large or small, with leads, per dozen 425 dozen Faber's, or other good, No. 1 to 4, or graduated, per dozen 25 cases Faber's, &c., polygrades, graduated, per case 02 dozen Faber's, &c., red and blue pencils, per dozen 44 gross leads, best quality, assorted, per gross.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards: KETPERY MAINE.

The following are the classes requires at the respective days and the Class No. 10. White pine. Class 11. Ash plank, No. 12. Blackwalnut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and male. No. 23. Iead, zinc, and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Leather No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin. No. 38. Tallow, sosp

Class No. 5.—Ink, Inkstands, Wafers, andWaz.

1. 10 dozon Drappr's large or small inkstands, per dozen
2. 5 dozen ovar glass inkstands, per dozen
3. 6 dozen daynard & Noyes's ink, or Bryan & Wilcox's
ink, quarta, per dozen
4. 200 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, or Bryan & Wilcox's
ink, quarta, per dozen
6. 25 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, or Bryan & Wilcox's
ink, quarta, per dozen
7. 5 dozen bay French carmine ink, or per dozen
8. 100 Milte onk logs. No. 3. White-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 3. White-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 11. Ash plank. No. 32. Tallow, soap, and oil.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 13. White-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 14. Ash plank. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 22. Tallow, soap, oil.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 14. Milte oak promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 15. Spikes and promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 15. Spikes and promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tinc. No. 22. Spikes and promiseuous timber.
8. 100 Milte pine. Class No. 14. Milte oak promiseuous timber.
8. 11. Ash plank. No. 12. Black.
8. 12. Lead, time, and time No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Leather.
8. 12. Lead, time, and time No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and time weal. No. 15. Milte-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 12. Lead, time, and time No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Finx and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Milte-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 11. Ash plank. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 21. Endozen.
8. 12. Lead ther. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Leather.
8. 12. Lead ther. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Leather.
8. 13. Lead ther. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Leather.
8. 14. Spikes and nails. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Milte-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 15. Lead ther. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Leather.
8. 16. Spikes No. 24. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Milte-oak promiseuous timber.
8. 18. Lead ther. No. 25.

ery. No. 41. Fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber.
No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10. White pine. No. 11.
Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, &c.
No. 13. Locust. No. 14. White-ash oars, lickory bars, and butts.
No. 15. White-oak stayes and beading. No. 16. Black sprace. No.
18. Isgumvitas. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23.
Lead, sine, and tin. No. 24. Pig iron. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27.
Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No.
30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33.
Hose: No. 34. Brushes. No. 36. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37.
Fitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery.
No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

Class No. 1. White-oak lors. No. 2. White-oak plank. No. 3. White-

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2. White-oak plank. No. 3. White oak promiseuous timber. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7. Yellow-pine beams. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypresa, white-oak busards. No. 12. Black wainut, cherry. No. 13. Locust. No. 14. White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvitae. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Splkes and nails. No. 23. Irad, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flax cenvess. No. 29. Cotton canves. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 35. Tallow, scap, oil. No. 39. Skip chandlery. No. 40. Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Class No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, express, white-oak boards, No. 16. Black epruce. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nalls. No. 23. Irond, zinc, and tin. No. 24. Fig from. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints and colts. No. 29. Cetton canvas. No. 30. Fiax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosim. No. 38. Tallow, ecop., cil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 43. Tank and galley from. No. 44. Chain iron. No. 45. Ingot copper. No. 47. Miscellancous.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class. No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10. White-pine. No. 11. Asia and cypress. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, mahogany butts. No. 14. White-ash oars, hickory bars. No. 18. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumytine. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 22. Irand, zmc, and tin. No. 24. Fig Iron. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, olis, &c. No. 28. Flax canyas. No. 29. Cotton cauves. No. 30. Flax and cotton twice. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hous. No. 34. Brusbes. No. 35. Bunting and dry gnods. No. 37. Fitch, far, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, and oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 3. White-oak promiseuous timber. No. 4. White-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 10. White-oak no. 12. Hack walnut and cherry. No. 13. Locust. No. 14. White-ash oars, hickory bars and butts. No. 18. Liguumvita. No. 21. Iron. No. 23. Lead, riuc, tiu. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, ells, &c.

May 14.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

P. S.—Eliters of the above papers will please copy, and send thei ills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. May 14—law3w

MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails from July 18, 1858, to June 30, 1859, on the following rout: in the State of Georgia, will be received at the Centract Office of this Department until 5, p. m., of Wednesday, the 16th June max, to be decided on the next day:

6845 From the terminus of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf railroad to Warcebore', 30 miles and back, three Ruies a week. Budders will name intermediate points and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

Service may be commenced on the 1st July if practicable.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, also, instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see an explication pamphlet form, of routes in Viggina, Georgia, &c., dated Januar 12, 1855, and of February 1, 1855, at the principal post offices.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WASHINGTON ENDY

PROPOSALE for carrying the mails of the United States from Ja 15, 1858, to June 30, 1862, in the States of Louistana, Emprocar, It reasons, Massours, Itansons, Micandan, and Wisconses, on the routes as in the time and manner horsin specified, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p. m., of Wednesday the 1s June next, to be decided on the next day: LOUBIANA.

DURIANA.

Deform Natcher, (Miss.,) by Trinity, La., Vidalia, Harrison Copenhagen, Columbia, and Shope, to Monros, 118 mile hack, six times a week, in four-horse coaches from Nate Harrisonburg, and two-horse coaches residue of rou Leave Natchez daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m; Arrive at Mouroe third day by 8 a m; Arrive at Natchez third day by 8 a m; Arrive at Natchez third day by 8 a m; Arrive at Natchez third day by 8 a m; Arrive at Natchez third day by 8 a m; Arrive at Natchez third day by 8 a m; at Harrisonburg, and commencing the other part at somburg, and smiling at Mouroe, by the above named in service, are invited.

From Stanford, by Ball's Gap, Waynesburgh, DarterwinAdam's Mills, Dobbaville, Somerael, Waltaborough, Che, in
Fpring, Monticello, North Hill, Newberg, and Alpha, to a
bany, 37 miles and back, six times a week in less horse coaches to Monticello, thence to Albany, with certainy
celerity, and security.
Loave Stanford daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Stomeraet by 6 p m;
Loave Someraet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Albany by 9 m;
Leave Albany Tucsday, Thursday, and Baturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Romerset by 9 p m;
Leave Someraet daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Romerset by 9 p m;
Leave Someraet daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ranford by 6 p m.
Prom Paducah, by Erchange, Simsonia, Benton, Wadesborous

Hico, and Shilob, to Murray, 45 miles and week. Lowe Paducah Tucaday and Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Murray next days by 13 m; Leave Murray Wednesday and Friday at I p m; Arrive at Paducah next days by 6 p m; filed for three trips a week invited. From Shelbyville to Eminence, 13 miles and beel

Pecan Point, Ark., and Oddam, to Memphis, Teon, 42 miles and back, three times a week, in safe and subbi-steamboats.

Love St. Louis Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m; Arrive at Cairo next days by 8 a m, and at Memphis next well mesday, Friday, and Sunday by 4 p m; Love Memphis Wednesday, Friday, sunday, and Tonday at 7 p m; Arrive at Cairo next Friday, Sunday, and Tonday at 7 p m; Arrive at Cairo next Friday, Sunday, and Tonday by 1 2 m, and at St. Louis next days thereafter by 7 p m.

Bi is to run between Cairo and Memphis in connexion with thilmost central Ratiroad, by a schedule to be assed, are a vited.

From Jofferson City, by Clayaville, Eureiza, Marion, Masbrile, Providence, Rocheport, Bouneville, Arrow Rock, (Magow, Cambridgo Brunawick, DeWitt, Mannf, Hill's Landin, Yaverly, Berlin, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Richad, shley, Missouri City, Mawwell's Landing, Ilberty Landis, Kaseas, Wyandotte City, (K. Ty.,) Parkwille, (Mo.) Quintee, (K. Ty.,) Delaware, City, Leswellworth City, Fox Lerse worth, Weston, Mo., Kickapoo City, (K. Ty.,) Islan, (Mo.) Alchison, (K. Ty.,) Dolmylan, and Falermo, to Santi Jose, Mo., 375 miles and back, three simos a week, in asia of suitable steamboats.

Leave Jefferson City (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday or interference City in 4 days by 7 a m.
Bids for six-Umessa, week service will be considered. From Lieberty, by Smithylle, Higgely, and Camden Poist, In Arrive at Liberty by 0 p m;

Lave Jefferson City in 4 days by 7 a m.
Arrive at Mew Market Ibosely at 6 a m;

Arrive at New Market Ibosely at 6 a m;

Arrive at Liberty Monday at 0 a m;

Neck.

Leave Rock Island Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 am.

Arrive at Oquawka hy 5 p m.

Loave Oquawka Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 am.

Arrive at Rock Island by 8 p m.

Freedand, to Somonauk, 21 mines and back, twice a week.

Leave Courtland Station, by Pierceville, Squaw Grove, and

Freedand, to Somonauk, 21 mines and back, twice a week.

Leave Somonauk Tuesday and Thursday at 9 a m.

Arrive at Somonauk by 4 p m.

Loave Somonauk Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m.

Arrive at Contland Station, by Hackberry, Kanceville, Greet.

Big Rock, and Joricho, to Bristof Station, 21 miles and back,

twice a week.

Leave Blackberry Station Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m.

Arrive at Histof Station Monday and Thursday at 9 a m.

Arrive at Blackberry Station by 4 p m.

From Loahono, by O'Falion's Depot, Shiloh, Selieville, Smitton, Prairie du Long, and Hecker, to Red Bud, 35 miles and back, three times a week.

Loave Lehanon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 am,

Arrive at Red Bud by 6 p m.

Loave Rot Bud Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 am,

Arrive at Lehanon by Cherchilde Station and Saturday at 7 am,

Arrive at Lehanon by 6 p m.

Proposals to end at Heibeville invited.

MICHIGAN. Lowe Rock Island Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a

Mead's Anna, be week.

Leave Detroit daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;

Arrive at Northville daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;

Arrive at Detroit by 8 p m.

WECONSIN.

Leave Northrille daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Detroit by 8 p m
Wisconsin.

13167 From Onbkosh, by Butte des Morts, Winnecones, Fremont, at
Weyanwegs, to New London, and back, six times a week, a
steamboats, during the senson of navigation.

Bidders will state distance, and propose a schedule of arrint
and departures.
Separate proposals will be received for service three times
week between Outskosh and Weanwegs dering suspanses
for navigation.

13168 From Two Rivers, by Sprague's Mill, Kowannee, Ahuape, at
Forestville, to Surgeon Bay, 60 miles and back, once week
Leave Two Rivers Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Surgeon Bay sext day by 6 p m;
Leave Surgeon Bay Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Two Rivers next day by 6 p m;
Leave Groen Bay Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Groen Bay Leave at a beat a m;
Arrive at Surgeon Bay next day by 12 m.
Leave Groen Bay Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Groen Bay act day by 12 m.
Leave Groen Bay Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Groen Bay act day by 12 m.
Leave Receleburg Monday. Wednesday, and Friday in time
connect at Kilbourna City with railroad train for the BatLeave Richeburg Monday. Wednesday, and Friday in time
connect at Ribourna City with railroad train for the BatLeave Richeburg Monday. Wednesday, and Friday in time
connect at Ribourna City with railroad train for the Batleave Kilbourna City with railroad train for the BatLeave Richeburg Monday. Wednesday, and Friday in time
connect at Ribourna City with railroad train for the BatLeave Richeburg Monday. Wednesday, and Friday in
arrival of railroad train from the East, running time in
hourn each way.

Proposals for all sinnes—week service invited.

13171 From Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lynzville by 7 p m;
Leave Lynzville Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Andrew Friday at 6 a m

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER I
Run Smooth; by Thomas Bally Aldrick. 50 cents
"Following the Drum," a fillimpse of Frontier Life; by Mrs.
I. Just received at
May 20 332 Feau. avenue, between 9th and 10th stre

JERROLD'S WIT.—Specimens of Douglas rold's wil, together with setections, chiefly from his contons to journals, intended to illustrate his opinions, arranged on, lilanchard Jerrold. Price 75 cents.

Just received at PHILP'S New Bocketors, May 18 332 Penn. av., between 9th and 10 store.